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RELIGIOUS REMINISCENCES.

THE REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND, 1735.

In 1735, a remarkable reformation commenced in the town of Northampton, Mass. under the ministry of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

After giving an account of the commencement of the work, and the change made in a particular young woman, and the effects of it on the people, Mr. Edwards says, "Presently, a great and earnest concern about the things of religion and the eternal world, began to prevail in all parts of the town, and among persons of all degrees and ages: The young men, the dry bones waxed louder and louder: All other talk but about spiritual and eternal things was thrown by; all the conversation, in all companies, and upon all occasions, was upon these things only, unless so much as was necessary for people to carry on their ordinary secular business. Other discourse than the things of religion would scarcely be tolerated in any company. The minds of people were wonderfully taken off from the world; as treated among us as a thing of very little consequence. They seemed to follow their worldly business more as a part of their duty, than from any disposition they had to do it. Temptation now seemed to lie on this hand; neglect worldly affairs too much, and to neglect too much time in the immediate exercise of religion. But although people did not neglect their worldly business, yet were then was the reverse of what commonly religion was with all the great concern, and the world was a thing only by the by. The only thing in their view was to get the kingdom of heaven, and every one appeared pressed into it. The eagerness of their hearts in a great concern could not be hid; it appeared in their very countenances. It then was a joyful thing amongst us to live out of Christ, and every day of dropping into hell; and people's minds were intent upon what was to be done for their lives, and to fly from the world to come. All would eagerly lay hold of opportunities for their souls; and were wont to meet together in private houses for religious purposes; and such meetings when invited were wont greatly to be thronged. There was scarcely a single person in the town, either old or young, that was left unconcerned about the great things of the eternal world. Those that were wont to be the vain and loose, and those that had been most accustomed to think and speak slightly of vital and moral religion, were now generally subject to great awakenings. And the work of conversion was carried on in a most astonishing manner, and increased more and more; as it were, come by flocks to Jesus Christ. From day to day, for many months, might be seen evident instances of persons brought out of darkness into marvelous light, and delivered out of the horrible pit, upon the miry clay, set upon a rock, with a song of praise to God in their mouths."

This work of God, as it was carried on, the number of true saints multiplied, soon after the glorious alteration in the town; so that the spring and summer following, Anno 1735, the town seemed to be full of the presence of God. It never was so full of love and joy, yet so full of distress, as it was then. There were remarkable tokens of God's presence in almost every house. It was a time of great joy in families, on the account of salvation brought unto them; parents rejoicing over their children new born, and husbands over their wives, and wives over their husbands. The goings of God were then seen in his sanctuary; God's day was a delight, and his tabernacles were amiable. Our public assemblies were then beautiful; the congregation was in God's service, every one earnestly intent on the public worship, every hearer eager to drink in the words of the minister as if from his mouth; the assembly were, from time to time, generally in tears while the word was preached; some weeping with sorrow and distress; others with joy and love; and with pity and concern for the souls of their neighbors.

The public praises then were greatly enlivened. They were sung with unusual elevation of voice, which made the duty pleasant and sweet.

All companies, on whatever occasions they met together, Christ was to be heard in the midst of them. Our young men, when they met, were wont to spend some time in talking of the excellency and glory of Christ; the gloriousness of the way of salvation; the wonderful, free and sovereign grace of God in his glorious work, in the conversion of a soul, the truth and certainty of the things of God's word, the sweetness of the views of his perfections, &c. And even the women, which formerly were merely conversants of earth and jollity, there was now no more of any thing but religion, and no appearance of any thing but spiritual joy."

This happy revival of God's work, says Dr. Edwards in his history of Conn., was not confined to Northampton, but soon appeared in almost the same powerful and salutary effect in about twelve other towns in the county of Hampshire, particularly in South Hadfield, Sunderland, Deerfield, Hatfield, Springfield, Longmeadow, in Enfield, Westfield, in Northfield, and in one or two other places. In some of these, it was no less extraordinary than it had been in Northampton. The great and general concern for the salvation of their souls was renewed, and renewed more and more after the manner of God; and an uncommon spirit of prayer and supplication was poured upon them. They were in character, shining as lights in the

world. Sinners flocked unto Christ as clouds, and as doves unto their windows. According to the observations of some ancient ministers, more was done in one week than, according to the ordinary course of providence, had been done in seven years.

The same work was more extensive in Connecticut than in Massachusetts. In fourteen or fifteen towns or more, in several parts of the colony, it was powerful and general, in 1735 and in 1736.

Among these are mentioned Windsor, East Windsor, Coventry, Lebanon, Cranford, Durham, Mansfield, Tolland, Bolton, Hebron, north parish of Preston, Norwich and Groton. Rev. Messrs. Lord and Owen, ministers of the two last mentioned towns, had visited Northampton in the spring of 1735, that they might see, and bear, and form a judgment for themselves.

They conversed, says the writer quoted above, with Mr. Edwards, and with many of the people to their great satisfaction. They declared that the work exceeded all which had been told, or that could be told. On their return, they reported what they had heard and seen, to their own people, on whom it had a great effect. It appeared to be a means of beginning a similar work at Norwich, which in a short time became general.

The western as well as the eastern parts of the colony, were refreshed by the divine shower. In New Haven, there was an unusual concern for the salvation of the soul; a flocking in to the church. Some in the principal families in the town became the subjects of it. Stratford society, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Gould; Ripton, under the pastoral care of Mr. Mills; and Newtown, and Woodbury, had a refreshing visitation. Part of the town of Guilford was also visited in the same gracious manner.

Indeed, this rain of righteousness, these dews of heaven, were still more extensive. They descended in no small degree on various places in New Jersey.

This work was very extraordinary on many accounts; it was much beyond what had been the common course of providence. It was more universal than had before been known. It extended to all sorts and characters of people, sober and vicious, high and low, rich and poor, wise and unwise. To all appearance, it was no less powerful in families and persons of distinction, in the places with which it was visited, than others. In former works of this nature, young people had generally been wrought upon, while elderly people and children had been little affected, if moved at all. But at this time, old men were affected as well as others. Even children appeared to be the subjects of saving mercy, and in some places formed themselves into religious societies. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, the Lord perfected praise. It was extraordinary as to the numbers who appeared, in the judgment of charity, to be regenerated and brought home to Christ. It was uncommon, in that persons more than fifty, sixty and seventy years of age, in considerable numbers, appeared to be savingly wrought upon, and after long courses of sin and opposition to their Saviour, to become his humble and faithful followers.

The work was no less extraordinary as to the power and quickness of it. Convictions were powerful, and terrible, at once bowing down sinners to the very dust, stripping them of every self-justifying plea, and showing them that they were wholly at the disposal of a sovereign God, against whom they had always been unreasonably and inexcusably sinning: they saw that there was no help for them, but thro' the mere sovereign mercy of God in Christ. According to the best judgment which could be formed, it was the opinion, that, in some towns and parishes, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty persons, were in one week, brought out of darkness into marvellous light. As their convictions were powerful, and their distress, in some instances, almost intolerable; so their light and joy, on a change of heart, were unusually great. They appeared to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. So general was the religious concern where this work prevailed, that a loose careless person could scarcely find a companion in the whole neighbourhood. If any person appeared to remain unconcerned, it was considered and spoken of as a strange thing.

City of Washington, 26th Aug. 1825.
Messrs. Editors,—I offer for your insertion a Prayer made and used by the Lord Chancellor Bacon. For its being genuine, I refer you to the 4th folio volume of his works, page 507, London Edition, printed by A. Miller, 1740. Should this be acceptable to your readers, it will give me great pleasure to furnish other extracts from the same Author.

One of your Subscribers.
A PRAYER MADE AND USED BY THE LORD CHANCELLER BACON.

"O Eternal God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ: Let the words of our mouths, and the meditations of our hearts be now and ever gracious in thy sight, and acceptable unto thee, O Lord our God, our Strength and Redeemer."

"O Eternal God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ: in whom thou hast made a covenant of grace and mercy with all those that come unto thee in him, in his name and mediation, we humbly prostrate ourselves before the throne of thy mercy-seat, acknowledging that by the breach of all thy holy laws and commandments, we are become wild olive branches. Strangers to thy covenant of grace; we have defaced in ourselves thy sacred image imprinted in us by creation; we have sinned against heaven and before thee, and are no more worthy to be called thy children: O admit us into the place even of hired servants. Lord, thou hast formed us in our mother's womb, thy Providence has hitherto watched over us, and preserved us unto this period of time. O stay not the course

of thy mercies and loving kindness towards us: have mercy upon us, O Lord, for thy dear Son Christ Jesus' sake, who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. In him, O Lord, we appeal from thy justice to thy mercy; beseeching thee in his name, and for his sake only, thou wilt be graciously pleased freely to pardon, and forgive us all our sins and disobedience, whether in thought, word or deed, committed against thy divine Majesty; and in precious blood-shedding death, and perfect obedience, free us from the guilt, the stain, the punishment and dominion of all our sins, and clothe us with his perfect righteousness. There I mercy with thee, O Lord, that thou mayest be feared; yea, thy mercies swallow up the greatness of our sins: speak peace to our souls and consciences, make us happy in thy free remission of our sins, and be reconciled to thy poor servants in Jesus Christ, in whom thou art well pleased; suffer not the works of thine own hands to perish, thou art not delighted in the death of sinners but in their conversion: Turn our hearts, and we shall be turned; convert us, and we shall be converted; illuminate the eyes of our minds and understanding with the bright beams of thy Holy Spirit, that we may daily grow in the saving knowledge of the heavenly mystery of our redemption, wrought by our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; sanctify our wills and affections by the same Spirit, the most sacred fountain of all grace and goodness; reduce them to the obedience of thy most holy will and the practice of all piety towards thee, and charity towards all men. Inflame our hearts with thy love, cast forth of them what displeaseth thee, all infidelity, hardness of heart, profaneness, hypocrisy, contempt of thy holy word and ordinances, all uncleanness, and whatsoever advanceth itself in opposition to thy holy will. And grant that henceforth, through thy grace, we may be enabled to lead a godly, holy, sober, and Christian life, in true sincerity and uprightness of heart before thee. To this end plant thy holy law in our hearts, grant that it may never depart from before our eyes, but continually guide our feet in the paths of thy righteousness and in the way of thy commandments: increase our weak faith, grant it may daily bring forth the true fruits of unfeigned repentance, that by the power of the death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we may daily die unto sin, and by the power of his resurrection may be quickened, and raised up to newness of life, may be truly born anew, and may be effectually made partakers of the first resurrection, that then the second death, may never have dominion over us. Teach us, O Lord, as to ourselves we do, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; make us ever mindful of our last end, and continually to exercise the knowledge of grace in our hearts, that in the said divorce of soul and body, we may be translated hence to that kingdom of glory prepared for all those that love thee and shall trust in thee; even then, and ever: O Lord let thy holy angels pity their tents round about us, to guard and defend us from all the malice of Satan, and from all perils both of soul and body. Pardon all our unthankfulness, make us daily more and more thankful for all thy mercies and benefits daily poured down upon us. Let these our humble Prayers ascend to the throne of Grace, and be granted not only for these mercies, but for whatsoever else thy wisdom knows needful for us, and for all those that are in need, misery, and distress, whom, Lord, thou hast afflicted either in soul or body,—grant them patience and perseverance in the end, and to the end; And that, O Lord, not for any merits of ours, but only for the merits of thy Son, and our alone Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom with thee and the Holy Spirit be ascribed all glory, &c. Amen."

we shall not be able to read it, we long to have the good word in our house, and we can get some one to read it to us!" You will readily suppose that we were not unaffected spectators of such singular hungering and thirsting after the word of life.

In times of the greatest distress in England, we have never seen greater solicitude to obtain a portion of gratuitous distributions of food or money, than these people have shown, to be permitted to purchase the Sacred Scriptures. Their care of their Bibles, and their diligence in perusing them, are as great as their solicitude to obtain them.

On one occasion, when Mr. Williams of Rarata was overturned with some natives in a rough sea, they left him to shift for himself, and held on by the boat, until they swam with their copies of the Gospels to the dry reef; and when they had secured their Bibles in the sun, they returned and assisted him, for whom they have the most lively regard.

The translation of the Scriptures is proceeding, upon the whole, nearly as rapidly as we could desire, and in the course of a few years, the whole we trust will be in the hands of the people.

Respecting the fidelity of the translations which have already been made, it may be gratifying to know that we have read a great part of them, comparing them with the original Greek; and can assure the Society that they are executed with great skill and judgment. The inaccuracies are few, and of little moment; and we question whether a more faithful translation of the Sacred Scriptures has ever been made.—Such is the copiousness of the Tahitian language, that it is generally sufficient, and but comparatively few foreign words are found necessary to be introduced.

The whole population of these Islands may be regarded as under school instruction, having the Scriptures as their great class-book. The generality of the people read with a propriety and fluency seldom known among the common people in our own country; their progress in knowledge and scriptural and religious subjects is extraordinary; and, considered as congregations, we think they are not surpassed by congregations of equal numbers in England.

MYSTERIES IN RELIGION.
[From a Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, on Sunday, Oct. 21st, 1722. By JAMES CONYBEARE, A. M.]

"The term mystery hath a relative sense, and implies a respect to that person's understanding to whom a thing is mysterious. It will appear from hence, that a doctrine is so far to any man mysterious, as he cannot, or does not, comprehend it. And if a mysterious doctrine be therefore false, these consequences will follow: That the knowledge of the most ignorant person is the standard of truth; that there can be no real difference in men's intellectual attainments; and no real progress made in knowledge. For if every mysterious doctrine be false, and if every doctrine not comprehended by the most ignorant person be to him mysterious; then every such doctrine is false. It follows, that all truth is by him comprehended, i. e. that his understanding is the measure of truth; that no one man can be really more knowing than another; and no man really more knowing at one time than another. So fruitful is one absurdity of many more."

"UNITARIAN FUND SOCIETY."
From all that appears, this Society must have had a very comforting season at their late annual dinner in London. After a number of toasts had been drunk, the Rev. W. J. Fox, Secretary of the Society, arose and addressed the guests in such a manner as to call forth loud applause. The following is from a report of his speech as given in a London paper:—

The Rev. Secretary said that "He spoke advisedly, and from the fullest information—from the correspondence of most respectable persons in India with the Unitarian College—that the accounts received from the Missions to India, which excited the highest interest in this country, were the result of systematic deception. There was none of their reports of their proceedings that caused such a lively interest in their favour, that was received with so much complacency by the religious public in this country, as their translating the Scriptures into the native languages of India; yet it was proved that even this was all a delusion. Dr. Carey translated, from the English version into the Bengalee; from that a Pandit translated into another language, from that other it was again translated, till at last it went through so many filtrations, that but little of its real meaning could be discovered. In one of those translations, the text, 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' was translated, 'Render not justice, that justice may not be rendered to you.' There were other of their translations, that it would scarcely be decorous to mention in public. Mr. Bockingham, whose connection with the press in India, was known to the public, who had travelled over much of that country, had informed him, that he saw the Arabs in their coffee houses, gathering round a person who read to them a translation of the Scriptures for their sport; and never, on any other occasion, did he witness such explosions of laughter. It was necessary that the Unitarians should exert themselves to prevent the Bible becoming the Joe Miller of India! (cheers.)"

By "the Unitarian College," [a name fully enough chosen.] we presume was intended Harvard University at Cambridge; and by "most respectable persons in India," Rev. Wm. Adam and Rammohun Roy, of Calcutta. Of course, the evidence on the strength of which Mr. Fox spoke so "advisedly," is nothing more nor less than the "Correspondence relative to the prospects of Christianity and the means of Promoting its Reception in India," which was published at Cambridge about a year ago, containing a series of Questions by Rev. Professor Ware of Harvard University, with answers by Mr. Adam and Rammohun Roy. When, therefore, we learn the character of Mr. Fox's assertions above quoted, we shall be prepared in some measure to estimate the merits of the "Correspondence."

At the anniversary Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, June 23rd, a crowded audience was addressed by a number of clergymen and

others;—among the rest by the Rev. JOSEPH KING-HORN. He said—

Among the circumstances which call our attention this day, allusion has been made to certain charges against us, insinuating that our Missionary undertakings are altogether a system of deception. Aspersions were thrown out at a late dinner of the Unitarian Fund, which seriously affect the character of Dr. Carey and his coadjutors, and the translations in which they have been engaged; and, as these statements have since been circulated in the newspapers, it seems proper to take some notice of them on the present occasion.—Their versions are charged with misrepresenting and destroying the sense of the Scriptures.—Matter of accusation has been drawn from the various revisions and corrections to which they have been submitted. They pass, it is said, "thru' so many filtrations," that little of the real meaning of the sacred text is preserved.

Every proof sheet has certainly been revised three or four or more times over, and then it has received the final correction of Dr. Carey. But we never should have thought of a public censure being founded on the very means that were employed in order to attain the greatest possible accuracy.—One charge against Dr. Carey is, that he translates from the English into the Bengalee. This we positively deny. That he makes use of the English version and many other versions, is readily admitted; and that man can know nothing of translation who would blame a translator for availing himself of every assistance to be derived from the labors of any or all who had gone before him. But the text which Dr. Carey uses as the basis of his translations, is, what is commonly called the Received Text of the originals, the same that has been used by all the churches and translators of the western world.—This, however, constitutes another charge, tho' the two charges are not quite consistent with each other,—that Dr. Carey has not taken the Griesbach's text of the New Testament, but has followed the Received Text. To this we answer, that when Dr. Carey commenced his career of translating, the labors of Griesbach were but just beginning to be made public to the world; and literature is a republic which is slow in its decisions. Is Dr. Carey to be blamed for not taking upon him to decide a question which the literati of Europe had not decided? And even now they are far from being agreed respecting Griesbach's emendations. Besides, Griesbach's text contains only two or three serious variations from the Received Text; and consequently its rejection or adoption can but very little affect the general value of any translation. Again, an old story has been brought forward, and it has been affirmed, that in the Serampore version of Matthew in Hindoostanee, the language employed in the first verse of the seventh chapter conveys to a Hindoo the same idea as an Englishman would receive if it were rendered in English—Do no justice, that justice may not be done to you. Now I must confess I should not think it matter of any great wonder, or the translators worthy of any great blame, if there had been a few such errors. But in order to obtain all the satisfaction we can in this instance, we have submitted the accused translation to Dr. Gilchrist, who in his reply to our Secretary, says—"I have examined the first and second verses of the seventh chapter by Saint Matthew into Hindoostanee, in the Naguree character by the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, and, I cannot detect anything like a false or unfaithful translation from either the Greek or English. The severe accusation, brought against the translators of the two verses in question, seems entirely groundless." To a subsequent inquiry by our Secretary, whether we were at liberty to make public use of this opinion, Dr. Gilchrist politely replies: "I give yourself and the very respectable Society, of which you are Secretary, full permission to use my communication to you whenever and whenever you please; for truth cannot change by time and place. On the present charge by the Unitarians, it seems to me entirely on the side of the Baptist Missionaries."

Dr. Carey in terms of warm regard, as his old friend and colleague in the Calcutta College, a real Christian, an honest man, and an indefatigable Orientalist. Would Dr. Gilchrist have given this character of Dr. Carey, if he had not known him to be both able and disposed to execute with faithfulness the work he has undertaken? Another charge is, that the Baptist Missionaries have brought forward a translation into a language that never existed, that was never spoken by any people upon earth. Really, if Dr. Carey and his associates had possessed ingenuity enough to invent a new language, and to do all that charge insinuates, they must be men of far greater ability than we have ever yet taken them to be. But seriously, this charge also must be met by a positive denial. People have come forward who have spoken this language from their infancy, and to whom the version alluded to is perfectly intelligible. Another charge is, that the Bible is translated in such a way that men laugh at it. But need we go far, even in this country, to find persons who laugh at all that is sacred; in too many instances, we fear, to their own destruction? But does it follow from this, that the Bible is not the word of God? Wicked men often laugh where Satan trembles. A considerable check upon mistrust must have been furnished by the Bible Society in their offer of Five Hundred Pounds for a version, on condition of its undergoing such an examination as to give satisfactory proof of its accuracy. It is easy to find fault with every translation. The first translation ever made of the Old Testament was the Septuagint; every one who knows any thing of the matter, knows, that many difficulties have arisen in reference

to the circumstances which call our attention this day, allusion has been made to certain charges against us, insinuating that our Missionary undertakings are altogether a system of deception. Aspersions were thrown out at a late dinner of the Unitarian Fund, which seriously affect the character of Dr. Carey and his coadjutors, and the translations in which they have been engaged; and, as these statements have since been circulated in the newspapers, it seems proper to take some notice of them on the present occasion.—Their versions are charged with misrepresenting and destroying the sense of the Scriptures.—Matter of accusation has been drawn from the various revisions and corrections to which they have been submitted. They pass, it is said, "thru' so many filtrations," that little of the real meaning of the sacred text is preserved.

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above 6,000,000 of sales
is entirely impossible. To
will be an experiment

from seven to eight... were indeed... at the water, I... What shall I do... to baptize more... Numbers were... from a distant... wonderful effect... the inquiries... the work of God... effects of which... There have been... the church at... probably will be... for the same... who have not... pardoned... state of the... 12 were baptized...ivals going on... at the... (Cross Roads) I... zed last Sabbath.

Col. Star... Christian Secretary... says, "We have... at this place, 26... 14 by letter."

EGRAPH.
BER 9, 1825.
TED STATES.
The common... subject of slavery... on several pages... on the same top... in the Christian... of knowledge... of their remarks... understand us to... at another "Car... as well as by in... addressed a letter... a strong des... of, may, be... circulated in... bear a liberal... to show that... at the South... on the subject...

understands the... him to be... as applied to... indeed use the... every," but he... "speedy" will... general course... of such... other places... the slaves, will... of intelligent... is something... It argues... that introduced... It is big... that we are... thenation, the... circumstances in... will exist—it... To let loose... 1000 slaves would... of St. Domin... Or if not, w... and miserable... supported by the... or starve. W... that Christian... as this... quietness, and... evil—what... one thing is... move it. While... to our slave... and this number... twenty five... Hence should... more, the 1,500... will become 3,000... 100,000; in 1820, 2... of slaves in a... of the free? We... contradiction... "Calculations" in... better judgements... themselves. And then... ighly expects that... ighing for freedom... the uttermost for... petual bondage!

erves to be mention... tion rapidly incre... trating. In 1770... Ohio river, (De... In 1820, and... present. In the... have mentioned... 1820, 1,538,100... creased since. In... of slaves in May... and that in South... her exceeds the...

brethren blame... a national evil... consistently with... ange for the bett... we seek only... ous end. We are... encouraged, as an... migration to Hay... and is awakened... the mitigation of... Congress take un... Colony at Liban... it may be und... ure, and that... drew's, and Moo... be restrained from... community, lest... suffer them... to the number... es, show the... if any thing is... and, to all... the only road... 100,000 of slaves... possible. To let... an experiment of...

to retain them in slavery, when the rights of nature they are free, will too probably, be found as desperate an undertaking as it will be to transport them across the Atlantic. Surely, if there be any thing of reason in all this, our brethren of the South ought to be foremost in the cause of African Colonization. The danger is more especially theirs. The suffering, if it comes, must of necessity fall most heavily upon them. Besides; what interest of interest or national honour can influence them at this distance from the scene to make sacrifices of such a nature, that do not appertain, in at least a small degree, to every citizen of the United States? We firmly believe, that the very men who are most ready to sound the alarm, now that the evil admits of remedy, would be among the first to hazard their lives in the cause of their brethren at the South, in case of a servile insurrection. They desire that every slave may be free—not by blood: oh no!—not by the blood of their brethren.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.
We learn from the September number of the Missionary Herald, that Messrs. Goodell and Bird, American missionaries to Palestine, have established a school at Beyrout, for the instruction of children. It was commenced July 28, 1824, with only 7 pupils; but by the middle of September, the regular number was between 50 and 60. One of the missionaries preaches English every Sabbath, at the house of the English Consul. By the latest intelligence from Mr. King, it appears that he was about leaving Syria, with the intention of visiting Constantinople and Greece. In this country the opportunities of doing good are great. Wilson has just returned to Malta from a tour in the Moors, where he sold and distributed more than 1000 Testaments, about 100 copies of Pilgrim's Progress, and several thousand Tracts; and might have disposed of twice that number had they been in possession.

More than \$100 have been received by Mr. Temple, American Missionary at Malta, as a donation in purchase of a font of Arabic types. Mr. Bingham, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, commenced a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into the language of the natives, about the beginning of last autumn, and expected to finish it in the course of a year. He is obliged to introduce a number of foreign words, to supply the deficiencies of that into which he translates. The collections taken up at the various places in this country where Mr. Ellis made his interesting excursions relative to the Society and Sandwich Islands, amounted to nearly \$1500. More than 30 Societies, auxiliary to the American Board, have been organized since the beginning of November last, embracing upwards of 600 Missionary Associations. The receipts into the Treasury of the Board from July 1st to August 20th inclusive, amounted to \$2,284, 36—leaves \$160 in a way of legacy, \$50 to the Permanent Fund for Secretary, and \$600 for the Mission College in Ceylon.

MONTHLY CONCERT IN BOSTON.
Palestine Mission.—At the Monthly Concert last Sunday evening, were read the minutes of a discussion between Mr. King and a Maronite Roman Catholic, relative to the study and circulation of the Scriptures. The latter of which the Patriarch had forbidden. The result was, that the Catholic, though at first he had undertaken the Patriarch's defence, became convinced that the Scriptures ought to be studied, and that the Patriarch had done wrong in prohibiting their circulation. Mr. Cooke, who had been commissioned from the English Wesleyan Missionary Society to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Wesleyan mission in Syria, was present and heard the conversation. This gentleman, on his way to England, was providentially met with at Rome by our fellow-citizen, the Rev. Mr. Dwight, and related to him many interesting particulars respecting the missionaries and the state of Christianity in the East. He had determined to report favorably, on the subject of his mission to Syria;—stated that the American missionaries to Palestine enjoyed an excellent reputation among all that knew them;—and explained in what manner the Turkish firm prohibiting the circulation of the Scriptures, was wrought about. It was thus: The French Consul General at Smyrna, received letters from Rome, and in all probability from France, requesting him if possible, to procure such a firm from the Sultan, as should be as a means of checking the influence of "Bible-men" among the people. He did so: the application was successful; and the decree went forth. From the statement, it is obvious that the measure originated at Rome. Even before the publication of the first, the Pope had issued an order to the bishops, exhorting them to prevent by every means in their power the circulation of books by the English, as threatening immense evil to the Catholic cause. But notwithstanding these extraordinary measures, Mr. Cooke, who was in Syria at the time the Sultan's firm was issued, assured Mr. D. that but little regard was paid to it, especially as it was so worded, that it did not necessarily refer to the Bible. He thought the consequence had far been, to excite a spirit of inquiry among the people, which did not before exist.

A letter from Mr. Stewart at Lahaina, represents the schools on that island to be in a high degree prosperous. In less than one week, schools were formed there, not long after the restoration of peace, containing more than 600 new scholars! All these have been supplied with spelling-books; and yet the demand continues good. Mr. Stewart thinks that full two thirds of the inhabitants of that island (Mowee) would immediately learn to read, if they could only procure books and teachers. Meanwhile, the hearts of the missionaries are sometimes made glad by what they are permitted to hear and see of the fruits of their labor, in the conversion and salvation of souls.

BOSTON FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.
This Society was formed in 1811. The amount of its contributions paid over to the American Board from that date to the close of 1824, was little short of \$12,000; being an average yearly sum of nearly \$1000. At the annual meeting in January last, a new Constitution was adopted; by which the different Missionary Associations which had been formed in this city agreeably to the plan recommended by the Prudential Committee of the American Board, became organized into one Auxiliary to the Board, denominated, as before, the "Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Boston and Vicinity."

Since that time, the following sums have been received from the Treasurers of the various Associations:
From the Treas. of Old South Ladies' Assoc. \$172 00
Park Street " 116 50
Union " 100 00
Ladies' Assoc. in Cong. connected with Mar. Chh. 18 69
Old South Gent. Assoc. 647 00
Park Street " 1,102 69
Union " 785 00
Gent. Assoc. in Cong. connected with Mar. Chh. 20 00
The amount collected at the Old South after the Rev. Mr. Fay's sermon, on the 3d of January, was 188 47
Sundry donations have been received from individuals amounting to 21 50
Making an aggregate amount of \$3,071 85

Of this sum, \$2,927 46 have been paid over to the American Board, & \$138 to defray the expense of printing the anniversary Sermon, &c. Leaving a small balance now in the treasury.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since Feb. 1st 1825, on account of the American Colonization Society—the amount of which has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Society.
From Sandfield, by Rev. Jabez Bosworth, \$4 00
A Friend in Conn. by Henry Hill, Esq. 6 00
Individuals in Portland, by John Hall, 20 00
William B. Bradford, 10 00
Individuals in East Bridgewater, by Z. Bisby, 2 11
Collected in Park Street, July 4th, \$131 68
Printing and other expenses def. (\$20.) 111 68
Rev. J. Dickinson, Charleston, S.C. by J. Everts, 10 00
Individuals in Groton, 5 00
Paul Roberts, Columbia Co. N. Y. 1 00
Collected in Salem, July 4th, by Seth Low, 60 85
In Rutland, July 4th, by P. Bardwell, 10 31
Rev. Alvin Hyde, collected in his Church in Lee, 5 00
DAVID HALE, Treasurer of
Boston Committee of Correspondence. \$245 95
August 31.

New Meeting-houses in Boston.—The walls of the Orthodox Congregational meeting-house erecting in Hanover Street, are now completed, and ready for the roof. A house of worship, with stores underneath, is in a state of forwardness, at the corner of Pouncey and Sea streets, for the use of the Free Will Baptists, or Christians. The corner stone of a Unitarian "church" in Purchase street, of which we made mention several weeks ago, was laid on Wednesday morning last. A site has been purchased for a new Baptist meeting-house at the corner of Federal and Milk streets; but we understand the structure will not probably be commenced till the coming spring.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.
The Executive of Buenos Ayres has recommended to the Legislature to pass a law tolerating all Religions and modes of Worship.—This liberty is one cause of the prosperity of England and the United States.—Pall.

One of the latest arrivals from France, brings information that the Emperor of Russia has forbidden the labours of the Scotch Missionaries who have been preaching for some years in Caucasus, Astracan and Georgia. The principal missionary, Caruthers, whose father now resides in Portland, Me. and some of his brothers and sisters in this city, has embarked for Great Britain.

We learn from the New-York Observer that on the 29th of March, 1824, a number of ship-masters and others assembled at Wosok, one of the Sandwich Islands, and formed themselves into an association for the suppression of intemperance.—Also, that on the 5th of November last, an instrument was signed at Lahaina, the Island of Mowee, by the masters and officers of four whale-ships, for the "prohibition of immorality;" particularly among the seamen who visit the Islands of the Pacific, in reference to the vices which most lamentably prevail there.

The Mesopotamian Bible Society, in the Forks of the Youghiogany, Pa. has procured for distribution, during the few years of its existence, 401 Bibles and 406 Testaments; of which, the last year, 50 of the former and 55 of the latter. The Society has forwarded at different times to the treasurer of the American Bible Society, an amount of \$200.

The Kennebec Bible Society (Me.) has received from various sources—partly from sale of Bibles—during the last year, \$130 56. Last October, its Managers forwarded \$100 to the Parent Society at New-York—one half for the purchase of Bibles and the other as a donation. Now in the treasury, \$70, 11. In the town of Dearborn, within the same county, it was found on inquiry, that of 71 families, 19 were found entirely destitute of the scriptures, and 16 with only a Testament. In the town of Windsor, 25 families were found destitute.

We understand that the Revival in Salem, which commenced more than a year and a half ago, and already numbers as its fruits more than 300 hopeful converts, has recently assumed a more encouraging appearance than for many months past. Thirteen individuals were last Sabbath admitted into the Union Church in this city;—6 by letter, and 7 by profession. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to the whole church. It was a season of much solemnity.

The remains of the Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, who died suddenly at Waterville, Me. on the 29th ult. having been conveyed to this city, were committed to the tomb on Monday last, after a Sermon in his late meeting-house by Rev. Mr. Sharp. A great concourse of friends and citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their last tribute of respect to his memory, by following in procession.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Chariot, which arrived here last Sabbath from Liverpool, London papers have been received to July 28th. At New-York, Paris papers have been received to June 25th.

London July 28.—A comet was seen at Brighton, about two o'clock in the morning of the earlier days of last week; its position in the heavens was due north-east; and it is described as having that appearance which is denominated "bearded."

Mr. Lyon, merchant, of Bristol, has just imported, at that port, from the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Zebras. These beautiful animals were taken about 300 miles in the interior of the Colony. It is one of the most remarkable importations that has ever taken place in this country.

The Mexican frigate Surat Castle, of 56 guns, Capt. C. T. Smith, passed down the channel on Thursday, enroute for Vera Cruz, being one of a squadron of frigates preparing for the Mexican Government, with a view to commence offensive hostilities on the Island of Cuba, and the Spanish navy force in that quarter.

In France, numerous arrests were taking place, on the ground of lending money more than lawful interest—5 per cent. At Colmar nearly one hundred persons had been fined,—one for 20,000 francs, i. e. towards \$4000.

The news of the recognition of Haytian Independence, had not yet arrived. Subscriptions in favour of the Greeks were opened at Lyons and Liege.

It is stated as a measure resolved on, that 2 French camps are to be formed on the frontiers of Spain; one at Bayonne, under the command of Lieut. General Count Jellipier, and one at Perpignan, under Lieut. General Count d'Alton.—The manoeuvres are expected to commence about the first of September, and to conclude at the middle of October.

Spain.—The Spanish coast, from Cadiz to Barcelona, is infested with about 30 Colombian privateers.

The military authorities of Seville not long since seized the public treasury by force; and such has been the influence of their example, that the military authorities of Santander, Burgos and Coruna have done the same in their respective cities. The money seized in the last mentioned place was destined to pay the expense of the expedition to Havana!

The king of Spain has nominated a "Junta of Public Safety" to detect and try "thoroughness, who, under specious pretences and with incredible malevolence, excite trouble and disorder among His Majesty's faithful subjects."

GREECE.

A letter from Zante of June 6, published in a Paris paper, declares, that instead of being closely besieged, Missolonghi enjoys a free communication by sea, and that the garrison frequently makes sorties to attack the Turks. A letter from Paxos states that the Turks, under Reschid Pacha, have already begun their retreat from that fortress.

The following is from the Augsburg Gazette:—"The Captains of some vessels met at Corfu on the 24th of June, give the following account of the most recent occurrences in the 'Ioloponessus'. After the capture of Navarino, Ibrahim Pacha penetrated into Arcadia, and put all to the fire and sword upon his passage. It was not until he reached the environs of Calamata that the Greeks offered an obstinate resistance, and forced him to throw himself into Nisio, where he is blockaded. At Salona, a corps of 12,000 Turks has been completely destroyed by the Greek Generals."

Latest.—By arrivals at New-York, London papers have been received to July 20th, and Liverpool to Aug. 1st. On the 29th July, Mr. Secretary Canning had interviews, at the Foreign Office, previously to his departure from London for some weeks, with the Austrian, Russian, and Netherland ambassadors, & the Spanish, Prussian, Swedish, Danish, and Neapolitan Ministers.

A Turkish letter from Modon of June 3rd states that on the 1st, at Ayia Kondagias eleven hours from Modon, a corps of 1700 Greeks was surrounded by the Turks, and entirely destroyed; and that the Turks lost 105 killed and 150 wounded. There is probably some foundation for this report, as a similar account has appeared in the German papers.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Smyrna on the night of June 7th, but no material damage done. Locusts are so abundant in the vicinity, that they cover the fields, and darken the splendour of the sun.

The Augsburg Gazette contains Zante dates to June 19th. They state, that at Cabo d'Oro, besides the Admiral's ship, and other men of war, which were burnt, twenty-six transports were taken by the Greeks; four of these transports were laden with lime, two with bricks and stone, one with nails and iron tools, one with planks, two with provisions, and 16 with 100 pieces of cannon, shells and bombs; and artillerymen, who were with those materials, to erect a fortress before Missolonghi, to effect the destruction of that place. All these transports have been carried into Napoli di Romania.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GREECE.

The following is extracted from a letter lately received at Marblehead, from Mr. JONATHAN P. MILLER of the University of Vermont, who, it will be recollected, was last year fitted out for Greece, by the Greek Committee in Boston.

"Napoli di Romania, March 17, 1825.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is, I hope, with gratitude to God, that I avail myself of an opportunity of writing to you from this place, where I have been provisionally detained several weeks, waiting for the payment of the troops. Gen. Jarvis, an American, a young man of 28, who has been in Greece over three years, is the General whom I am with, in the capacity of Aid-de-camp. Jarvis is a man of principle, and as brave as a lion. We have been under marching orders for attacking the Castle of the Lepant, nearly three weeks; but the delay of the payment of the troops has detained us, till I have the satisfaction to see an American ship in the harbor, the Romp, of Boston, Capt. Smith. 'To you, of whose friendship I have had the most ample proof, I am bound in duty to give some account of the state of Greece and the prospect there is of doing good in this country. I arrived in Greece the 8th of December, and the same day fell in with Col. [now Gen.] Jarvis. Thus did the Lord direct my steps, for such was my ignorance of the Greek character, together with their language, that to all human appearance I must have been a lost man, if I had not found in Jarvis a countryman and friend. He speaks French, Italian, German and Greek, and has witnessed all the transactions of foreigners in Greece for three years. He left New-York at ten years of age, and his father now resides in Germany. I entered the army immediately as a volunteer under his command, and have now served in it more than three months. I have travelled over 300 miles in Romania and the Morea, and by the help of Jarvis, and an English Missionary, whom I escorted through the Morea, have been able to converse with many people in regard to the religious and political concerns of the country. They are all eager for instruction, and are transported at the sight of a tract, or a Bible. The peasantry are virtuous and modest, the merchants cunning, deceitful and intriguing, the soldiers brave, patric and strongly attached to liberty. I have given away several thousands of tracts, which I received of Mr. Temple, at Malta, to citizens, officers and soldiers.—They are much pleased with reading these *feathers*, as they call them, and I have frequently passed through the camp and seen one of the soldiers reading a tract, with ten or twelve others listening to hear him.

"Superstition is losing ground in Greece. Many of the Priests are beginning to preach on the Sabbath, and many of the people to eat meat in Lent. The Priests, as far as I have been able to learn, are generally moral, but devoted to the dogmas of their Church. The Greek women are modest, handsome and virtuous. The astonishing examples exhibited here of morals by those Franks, who have come from France, Italy and Germany, have led the Greek females to shun a foreigner, while in his Frank costume, almost as much as a Turk. Schools are beginning to be established in all the principal towns and villages. A Mr. Edward Masson, a gentleman from Scotland, whose classical and religious character is of the highest cast, has devoted himself to the service of Greece. He is accompanied by a Greek, who has been two years in England, learning the Lancasterian system of education, and who by the grace of God, has become expertly acquainted with the truths of the Gospel. Masson does wonders; he already talks with the priests, and will soon, if Providence permit, establish a school for the study of ancient Greek and philosophy at Tripolizza. Dr. Howe, from Boston, does honor to his country, family and friends. His standard of morality is high. We all love him dearly. He has done much to relieve the sufferings of the wounded already.

"The civil dissensions have all been put down in the Morea. Ulysses is the only chief who is now with the Turks, and he, I think, will soon be subdued. The misery of the country is beyond all description. Women and children are flying, almost naked, and starved, from the fury of the merciless savages—the men with their noses and ears cut off. If there was ever a country, which demanded the charities of the Christian world, that country is Greece. Yet it is my real opinion that she will again take her place among the nations of the earth as a free and enlightened republic. My reasons for thus thinking may be seen in my letters to the Greek committee.

"As to my own fate, you may call it what you please. I am to spend the Albanian desert. I have travelled three hundred miles on foot, and carried my gun, dirk and pistols. Five nights I have slept on the ground, without any covering but my carpet, and during three of them it rained incessantly. In short I have waded thro' rivers, climbed mountains amid the snows with my feet to the ground, been exposed to the Turks, and was once very near being cut up by those monsters, whose tender mercies are cruelty. I have fared like a Greek, and with the Greeks I am willing to suffer for the cause of religion and freedom. Call me in America a crusader, or what you like, my life is devoted to the overturning of the Turkish empire; and, if it be the will of God, I hope to see the downfall of the false prophet. God is on the side of the Greeks. 200,000 Turks have already lost their lives in this contest. The campaign is again opening.—Let the Greeks and your unworthy friend have an interest in your prayers. I hope to see you again, but the will of the Lord be done. Farewell.

"Yours affectionately, J. P. MILLER.

"P. S. I have been over the Olympic game ground, waded through the Alps, been quartered in Argos, seen the tomb of Agamemnon, and famous Corinth; but, without bread or accommodations, the classic fame of these places is not exactly so exhilarating as in the College Halls of America. But, should I live, I will hereafter give you an account of them all."

THE HUBBLE BURST.

Gov. TROUP has at length informed the President of the United States, that the survey of the Creek lands will be postponed, till next November; at which time, he says, he is assured by the Governor of Alabama, that the Legislature of that State, being then in session, will "cordially co-operate with Georgia in running the line." How does the Governor of Alabama know that?

It is now clear that this subject, on which so much paper and ink have been expended, will sleep in tolerable quietness till the next session of Congress, when it will doubtless be disposed of on the principles of rectitude and justice.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

It is in agitation in Georgia, to withdraw Governor Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate against Gen. Clark, at the next election. The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of \$150 for the arrest of Isaiah Thompson, accused of committing such violence on a negro man as to cause his death. Commodore PORTER has been allowed full pay & rations, with leave of absence, during the six months suspension to which he stands sentenced, which is making it a mere nominal punishment.

In the trial of Com. Stewart, the evidence in support of the charges have been gone through, and those in answer were completed on the 2d inst. His acquittal is expected.—Palladium.

A ship of 2000 tons, and pierced for 64 guns, was launched at New-York on Wednesday, last week. She was built for H. Eckford, Esq. and is to be sent to South America for sale.

Accounts to the 5th Aug. from Key West, the U. S. Naval Depot for the West Indies, represent the sickness to be in a good measure abated.

Mr. CLAY, has sold off most of his property in Kentucky, and intends to build a house at Washington.

We understand it to be the intention of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to visit this city, and its vicinity, immediately after the embarkation of Gen. LA FAYETTE for Europe. Centinel.

Kentucky.—The late election in Kentucky has terminated in the triumph of what is called the Constitutional Party, and there is a prospect of the new governor's placing the judiciary of the state on the respectable and influential footing which has been denied it, and adopting some system for improving the currency and securing creditors.—D. Ad.

A singular robbery is stated to have taken place near Brazil. A slave ship within two days' sail of Rio Janeiro was overtaken by a pirate and robbed of two hundred and sixty slaves.

The mail between Canterbury and Windham, Conn. has lately been robbed, by a young man employed in carrying it.

Murder.—On the 28th inst. Col. Joachim Lindsey, of Maury county, Ten. discharged the contents of a pistol into the head of his wife (to whom he had been married but six months) as she was walking by his side on the road with her arm locked in his, and in company with her mother and cousin! He immediately made his escape to the woods, and has not since been heard of. He is represented as a tall man, genteelly dressed, and of agreeable manners.—Geo. Miss.

Fire.—A block of buildings in New-York, situated between Murray and Greenwich streets, and consisting of twelve tenements was wholly destroyed or greatly damaged by fire on Tuesday morning, last week. The sufferers were principally mechanics & manufacturers. Warren's Cotton Factory, together with a Grist Mill, Filling Mill, and a quantity of Grain, cotton, &c. were destroyed by fire at Middlebury, Vt. on Sunday morning last week. Loss estimated at about 16,000 dollars, 8000 of which were insured in Boston.

Sickness in New-Jersey.—A letter from Moorestown, (N. J.) says, "the fever which has existed here for two or three weeks, is increasing around the country, but not in our town. Some cases have approached very near yellow fever. Dr. S. has had one yesterday with the black vomit, near a mill pond drawn off about 5 weeks since."

The Dysentery prevails in an alarming degree in Belfast and vicinity, Me. We have heard, says a paper published there, that about one tenth of the whole population in Brooks, have died within a few weeks; fifty in Montville, nine of whom lay dead at one time; many in Swanville, Knox and Freedom and other towns. In this town nearly one half the population have been attacked by this disease within the last six weeks; and about fifty have fallen victims to this and other diseases. Most of the deaths have happened among children under four years of age.

The Report of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will be noticed next week. An Obituary Notice will be inserted.

Sabbath School Concert for Prayer. Quarterly Meeting at the Old South Vestry, Spring Lane, on Monday evening next, half past seven o'clock. Female Tract Society of Roxbury and vicinity. Annual Meeting at the house of Mr. HENRY HOMES, Central Court, on Thursday next, at half past three o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance requested.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Patrick Molony to Miss Jane Mahony; Mr. Wm. B. Oliver to Miss Mary P. Young; Mr. Robert Smith to Miss Martha Reaves; Mr. Eben. Waters, jr. to Miss Ann Arrowsmith, Capt. Samuel M. Holland to Miss Laura Pease, daughter of Mr. Joseph H. P.; Elisha Claip, Esq. to Miss Mary Paine, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Treat P.; Mr. Leonard Bullard to Miss Emma Breck; Mr. Ebenezer R. Currier to Miss Elizabeth D. Whiston; Mr. Thomas J. Tucker to Miss Martha G. Hanscomb, of Saco. In Salem, Mr. Wm. C. Lamb to Miss Mary Ann Brown; Mr. Frederick Gouldman to Miss Bessy Clague; Mr. Henry Kemble Oliver to Miss Sally Cook, daughter of Capt. Samuel C.—In Haverhill, Mr. Thomas H. Appleton, of Portland, to Miss Fiedelia Trow, of Andover.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Wing Russell, to Miss Elizabeth Smith; Mr. Rodney Pease to Miss Abby Kempton.—In Waltham, Mr. Daniel Sanderson to Miss Eliza P. Treat.—In Beverly, Mr. Jonas Chapman, of Gloucester, to Mrs. Mary C. Stanley.—In Newburyport, Mr. Daniel C. Johnson to Miss Hannah Wiley.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Rebecca Woods, daughter of widow Abigail W. of Dunstable, Mass.; Capt. Samuel Hill, 49; Isaiah, youngest child of the late Mr. Isaiah Mann, 28 mo.; Franklin Mansfield, 14 mo. youngest son of Mr. Michael M.; Mr. James Wallace, 38; Mrs. Nancy Wheeler, 32; Ann, daughter of Mr. George W. Otis, 3; Mr. David Hall, 32; Mr. Edward Jewett Robbins, 46; Mr. Thomas Fracker, 74; Loring, only son of Capt. Loring Bailey, 3; Franklin L. youngest child of Mr. Amos Fife. In Dorchester, Miss Mary Glover Pierce, 13, daughter of Mr. Daniel P.; Mrs. Lydia R. Pierce.—In Charlestown, Mary Jane, youngest child of Mr. Charles Bellamy; Mr. Joel Thayer, 73; Mr. Jonathan Pierce, 81, a soldier of the Revolution. He was in the French war of 1756—was in the battles of Blenheim, Hill, Yorktown, Brandywine, Mounmouth, and a number of others. On the 4th inst. Mr. Joel Hagar, 73.—At Leclercs Point, Cambridge, Mr. Darius Northy, of Lisbon, N. H. 22.—In Cambridge, Mr. Gideon Frost, 22.—In W. Cambridge, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Leitch, 24.—In Sudbury, Mr. Francis Whittey, paper maker, 34.—In Newburyport, Mr. Wm. Huse, 30; Mr. James Hayes, 45; Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Whipple, 12.—In Quincy, Mrs. Priscilla, wife of Capt. Josiah Bass, 66.—In Natick, Mr. Ezekiel Sawin, 71; Washington, only child of Mr. Amory Morse, 3.—In Lynn, Mr. Robert Mansfield, 73; Mr. John Hart, 41.—In Rochester, widow Desire Briggs, 80.—In Taunton, Capt. Job Klag, 82.—In Groton, William T. youngest son of Mr. Calvin Boynton, 11; Miss Mary Paine Child, 18, only daughter of Mr. David C.—In Waltham, Miss Mary Brigham, 19.—In Hopkinton, Mr. Peleah Bixby, 59.—In Rowley, Mrs. Lois Cogswell, 83, widow of the late Dr. Nathaniel C.—In Wrentham, Miss Harriet P. White, daughter of Mr. Luther W. 20.

In Uxbridge, Col. Samuel Craggin, 87.—In Northampton, the wife of Mr. Wm. Colson, 83.

In Holden, Sept. 1, Dea. Seth Clapp, 78.

In Weymouth, the 29th Aug. James Frederick Whittemore, aged 8 years, son of Mr. James W.

In North Providence, July 20, Mr. Elijah Lincoln, 62, formerly of Taunton, Mass.—In Providence, R. I. Mr. John Green, of this city, accidentally killed while at work by the falling of a pile of boards; Mr. Isaac Bullard, 54.—In Pittsfield, N. H. Mr. Bradbury Green, 64.—In Peabody, N. H. Mr. Joseph Piper, 81.—In Scarborough, Me. Maj. Jonathan Moulton, 73, a soldier of the revolution.—In Concord, N. H. Mr. Wm. Manley, 75, a native of England; Dr. Moses Chandler, 89.—In Craftsbury, Vt. Capt. Henry Ferington, formerly from Watertown, Mass. 78. He was a hero and patriot of the revolution.—In Poultney, Vt. Mr. Daniel Parsons, 58.—In St. Francisville, Mrs. Sarah Adams, formerly from Abington, Mass.—In Goldsborough, Me. Miss Mary Jones, daughter of the late of Nathan J. 58.—In Frankfort, Me. suddenly of a coup, Philo H. Washburn, Esq. son of the Hon. Seth W. of Raynham, Mass.—In Bucksport, Me. Mrs. Burek, wife of Rev. Benjamin B. Baptist Minister of Machias, visited on a visit.—At Saratoga Springs, Capt. Thomas E. Brown, of New-Bedford, late master of brig Orleans, of New-York.—In Missouri, His Excellency Frederick Bates, Governor of the State, and the Hon. Judge Pettibone, of the same State.—In New York, Capt. Jeremiah Osgood, of Salem, master of schooner Economy.—In Washington, N. C. Joseph S. Holmes, a native of Mass.—In Valparaiso, in April last, Capt. Wm. Penn. of Cambridgeport, 42.

Deaths in this city last week, 36.—Consumption, 2; Fits, 3; Stopping in the Bowels, 1; Stillborn, 3; Burn, 1; Dropsy in the Head, 4; Infantile, 1; Hooping Cough, 1; Canker, 2; Drowned, 1; Teething, 3; Cancer in the Bowels, 1; Dysentery, 5; Typhus Fever, 3; Cholera Infantum, 1; Paratubercle, 1; Black Jaundice, 1; Pertussis, 1; Scrofula, 1.

Deaths in Philadelphia week before last, 77—adults 39, children 38. Deaths in New-York, 116.

Deaths within the city of Charleston, from the 14th to the 21st August, 21—13 white, 8 colored.

BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

FOR sale by T. BEDLINGTON, No. 31 Washington Street, up stairs.

Abbadies Treatise; Baxters' Call; Edwards on the Affections; do. Abridged; Burks' Works, 6 Vols.; Confession of Faith; Pike's Cases of Conscience; Law's Call; Doddridge on Regeneration; Meikles' Works, 4 Vols.; Law's Christian Perfection; Jenks' Devotion; Jays' Prayer; Golden Treasury; Fuller's Goodness; Edwards' Against Charity; Flavel's Keeping the Heart; do. Touchstone; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Law's Spirit of Prayer; Saints' Best; Simpson's Plea for Religion; Burder's Village Sermons, 4 Vols.; Songs of Zion; Zimmerman on Solitude; Hopkins's System; Scott's Reference Bible; Gaston's Collections; Jamieson's Sacred History; Doddridge's Expositor, 6 Vols.; Ennon's Sermons; Faber on the Prophecies; Bellamy's Works, 3 Vols.; Brown's Antiquities of the Jews; Burks' Theological Dictionary; Lathrop's Sermons 5 Vols.; Campbell's Four Gospels, 4 Vols.; Moheim's Church History, 4 Vols.; Orton's Exposition, 6 Vols.; Potter on Church Government; Horae Paulinae, 2 Vols.; Prudent's Connection; Preacher's Manual; Rudgely's Divinity, 4 Vols.; Robinson's History of Baptism; Shuckford's Coat of Arms, 2 Vols.; Neale's Parables, 5 Vols.; Zollikoffer's Sermons, 2 Vols.; Wakefield's New Testament; Tappan's Works, 2 Vols.; Butterworth's Concordance; Hervey's Meditations; Mitford's Greece, 8 Vols.; Boswell's Johnson, 5 Vols.; Shakespeare's Plays, 2 Vols.; Spectator, 12 Vols.; Rollin's History, 4 and 8 Vols.; Josephus' Works, 4 and 6 Vols.; Brown's Philosophy; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Murphy's Tacitus, 6 Vols.; Baker's Livy, 6 Vols.; Ramsay's Universal History, 9 Vols.; Paley's Works, 5 Vols.; Quarto Bibles of various kinds.

School Books.—Murray's Grammar, 8vo. do 12mo. do. Reader, do. Exercise, do. Key; Walker's Dictionary,

